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STARK COUNTY DEMOCRAT,
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panied by the name of the writer. The writer's
name will not necessarily be published.

Subscribers who fail to secure their paper
promptly and regularly will confer a favor upon
the publishers by reporting the same at this office.

Just 31 years ago today, the nation
was shrouded in gloom over the assassi-
nation of Abraham Lincoln.

The McKinleyites got terribly man-
gled on Saturday last by monkeying
with the Quay buzz saw in Washington
county, Pa.

MARK TWAIN threatens to invade Afri-
ca. Come to think of it, the negro is a
mirthful creature, and Mark may make
the greatest hit of his life in the
"Dark Continent."

The Lorain County Democrats did not
have their parade last night over the
election of a Democratic mayor. The
wiser heads advised against it. Blow-
outs, as a rule, insult the people that
vote with you.

It is curious to note that the women
were the most enthusiastic applauders
at the passage of the Fowdick bill pro-
hibiting the theatre high hat in Ohio.
To be sure they were the maids and mat-
rons, not the giddy girls.

CHARLEY KURTZ wants to succeed him-
self as chairman of the Republican state
committee, but Kinney, the Republican
candidate for secretary, is opposed to
him and wants to name the chairman
himself. Kurtz smacks too much of
Forsaker to suit Kinney.

That celebrated hostility for million-
aires, the Richelieu hotel, of Chicago, is
to be sold, costly furniture and all, for
the benefit of the bondholders. It has
been a place of splendor for the past ten
years, but in a short time nothing will
be left of it but a memory. "Thus pass-
eth away the glory of the world!"

CHANDLER, the "fretful porcupine,"
had no influence in the New Hampshire
Republican State Convention. He left
his Senatorial seat in Washington and
went all the way home to carry the
convention for Reed. The convention,
in spite of the Senator's efforts, divided
its affections between Reed and McKin-
ley.

MR. INGERSOLL is altogether right when
he insists that greater intellectual
light is needed, and that the family is
a unit of the state. But the intellectual
development he sighs for, would destroy
the unit, and therefore the state. The
serious trouble with Robert is, that his
ideas revolve in a half peak measure,
and he imagines he is gauging the un-
iverse.

"The Ladies' Easter edition of the
Shelby News has made its appearance in
this office. It consists of twenty-four
pages, one-half of which are advertise-
ments, and the other half pure reading
matter. The name of Mrs. Edwin Mans-
field appears at the head of the editorial
column, as editor-in-chief, with a long
list of associate and local editors. It is
a creditable sheet, and should not pass
unnoticed by the editorial fraternity of
Ohio.

A HISTORY AND A TARIFF.

Eugene C. Lewis has written a history
of the American Tariff; the style of the
yellow back novel is followed as to bind-
ing and an attitudinous presentment of
the great apostle of Legalized Robbery,
otherwise William McKinley, adorns the
outside cover; while not history, but as-
sumptions of fact and conclusions drawn
to suit the High Tariffites adorn the in-
side—or, if they don't adorn, they are
there anyway.

The book should be widely read, and
carefully considered, as a standing ex-
ample of how a High Tariffite can lie for
the good of a class, and even grow to
believe his mere skirmishing on the con-
fines of truth, to be an absolute capture
and possession of the eternal verities.

An additional reason for its close and
careful perusal is to be found in the fact
that Mr Lewis gives the principles on
which the Walker tariff was based; and
he made a mistake for his masters when
he did it, for even High Tariffites,
among whom his book is to be distrib-
uted, have at least remnants of conscien-
ces.

The fundamental principles of that

tariff were "That no more money should
be collected than is necessary for the
wants of the government, economically
administered," and "That the duty
should be so imposed as to operate as
equally as possible throughout the Union
discriminating neither for nor against
any class or section."

The statement of the principles is
enough to carry conviction to any mind
not possessed of the devil of High Tar-
iff of their absolute soundness and per-
fect fairness as far as it is possible for
any human device to be perfect.

That which the government needs, it
must have; more than a government
needs if levied directly or indirectly,
must be levied and collected for a por-
tion of the people to the injury of the
whole people; if levied for the purpose
of storing up a surplus merely, it is an
unjust exaction from the people, being
unnecessary, and in either case it is a
robbery—in the one case a robbery of the
many for the few; in the other a ro-
bbery of all the people for corrupt
purposes and practices.

Mr. Lewis is to be thanked; not be-
cause the equitable principles of the
Walker tariff were unknown, but be-
cause he has embodied them in a book
which will be distributed among a class
wherein missionary work is needed.

A SHREWD STROKE.

President Cleveland has exercised
good judgment in appointing General
Fitzhugh Lee, as consul to Havana, in
place of Ramon O. Williams, resigned.
General Lee is eminently well-equipped
for the important duties assigned him.
He is a graduate of West Point, and has
seen much actual service of just such a
character as will best qualify him for
forming a correct estimate of the mili-
tary condition of the two opposing forces
in Cuba. His appointment is re-
garded in Washington as another shrewd
stroke on the part of the President. The
fact that he was taken from the post of
collector of the Lynchburg, Va. district
and sent to Havana, only demon-
strates that President Cleveland
has a great amount of confidence
in his diplomatic capacity.

A MONUMENT TO PRIVATE SOLDIERS.

Congressman Watson has introduced
a bill in the House of Representatives to
appropriate \$250,000 for the erection of a
monument to commemorate the achieve-
ments of the private soldier. The bill
provides that the President shall ap-
point a commission of five members,
two of whom shall have served as pri-
vate soldiers or non-commissioned offi-
cers in the infantry of the army, one in
the cavalry, one in the artillery and one
in the navy. It is the duty of the said
commissioners to select a design for and
to superintend the erection of a monu-
ment. It is now 31 years since the close
of the war, and the government, thus
far, has done nothing to honor the
provinces of the "boys" who really did
the fighting, and Congressman Watson
is entitled to credit for his move in this
direction.

DEATH OF CYRUS ZO LARS.

This community was greatly shocked
yesterday morning by the announce-
ment of the death of ex-county com-
missioner, Cyrus Zollars, of Perry town-
ship. He has been afflicted for some
time with dropsy, and his death has
been almost momentarily expected by
his family and family physician.

After living an honorable and unblem-
ished life of four score years, sixty of
which was spent in Stark county, and
after suffering with an incurable malady
for weeks and months, bearing his suf-
ferings with a Christian patience, bat-
tling long and manfully for life, he
never ceased to hope, until his pulse
was still by the icy touch of death.
At four o'clock yesterday morning, he
closed his eyes in peaceful and eternal
slumber.

Mr. Zollars was one of the first men
that the writer herof met when he
came to this county eleven years ago,
and we mourn him as one of the best
examples of generosity, courage, hu-
manity, patriotism, chivalry, private
virtue and public spirit. Born of the
plain people, he was noted for his sturdy
common sense and unswerving faith.

He was a faithful public official, hav-
ing served many years as township treas-
urer, for thirty years as a school director
in Perry and Canton townships, and for
three years as commissioner of Stark
county. During all of his public life, he
was free from scandal. He was county
commissioner during the time that the
county jail was erected, when it was
said that corruption was practiced to an
unprecedented extent, but no breath of
suspicion was ever blown upon his char-
acter. During that period, he was free
from the taint of a bribe, and he would
have been a bold man who would have
dared to approach him corruptly.

He came from a family noted for their
remarkable longevity. At a reunion
held ten years ago in Illinois, the ages of
seven of them aggregated 499 years. Al-
though in his eightieth year, he died the
youngest of them all. Two older brothers
yet survive him, one at Ottumwa,
Iowa, aged eighty-nine, and the other at
Napoleon, Ohio, aged eighty-one, and
two other brothers, recently summoned
by the Great Commander, lived to the
ripe old age of eighty-nine and eighty-
four, respectively. David Zollars, of
this city, the youngest of the family, is
now sixty-eight, but is still as active and
as energetic as he was thirty years ago.

When the war broke out, the Union
had no more staunch supporter in Stark
county than Cyrus Zollars. Notwith-
standing that he had three sons in the
army, he labored for the cause of the
Union with an untiring energy, and with
the sacrifice of personal repose and
health. At that time he lived in Jack-
son township, which was a hotbed of
Southern sympathizers. In his advoca-
cy of the Union cause, he met with
bitter opposition from many of his fel-
low citizens, which was largely inspired
by political prejudice, but he was a man
of heroic mould, having inherited that
unflinching courage from his ancestors,
who fought in the Revolutionary war,
and he was equal to a great emergency

in a great crisis. Nearly all of those
who struggled with him during that tre-
mendous period have passed away, and
there is now nothing but the kindest
memories of all. Many a day was spent
by him in tramping over the township,
soliciting money to stay a draft, and
thereby keep his neighbor's sons at
home. Two of his sons gave their lives
that the Republic might live, one of
which now lies in the sepulcher of some
Southern battlefield. That was his gift
to the country.

And now, having braved the frosts of
four score years, he has reached his
journey's end, and we can only say:
Hail, and farewell!

THE BIRTHDAY OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Monday was the birthday of Thos. Jef-
ferson. He was born April 13, 1743 at
Shadwell, Va., and the anniversary of
his birthday is being celebrated today
with fresh enthusiasm by the Demo-
cratic party of the United States. Now,
more than ever, his teachings constitute
the inspiration.

Thomas Jefferson was the third child
of Peter Jefferson and Jane Randolph
daughter of Isham Randolph, a great
tobacco lord, whose plantation was on
the James River, and was estimated to
be among the most valuable at that
time, when the soil was still unworked,
when tobacco brought four pence a
pound in London docks, and when
negro slaves were twenty-five guineas a
head.

We are told by that delightful bio-
grapher, James Parton, that Jane Ran-
dolph, Thomas Jefferson's mother, was
not lightly won; she was only seventeen
when she yielded to Peter Jefferson, who
was twenty-eight years old. Before his
marriage he rode his horse a hundred
miles to the northwest of his own home,
and fifty miles beyond the home of her
father, and bought a thousand acres on
the river Ravenna, and there began to
hew out his farm for his posterity. After
working two years in the forest, he
cleared some fields, built him a little
house, and then brought his bride, Jane
Randolph, to whom he was married in
1758; and five years after, their third
child, Thomas, was born.

Thomas Jefferson's father, Peter, was
a man of remarkable physical force and
stature; it was said of him that he had
the strength of three strong men, and
could raise two hogheads of tobacco,
each weighing a thousand pounds from
their sides, and stand them upright. He
traversed the wilderness, worked as hard
as any of his men, slept by night in a
hollow tree while laboring on his farm,
loved mathematics, liked Shakespeare,
of which he had a fine edition; the
"Spectator," a new work at that time,
and a volume of Swift, were among his
reading matter. He soon became the
leader of the frontier, a justice of the
peace, a county surveyor, colonel, mem-
ber of the House of Burgesses, sat at
Williamsburg as a Whig in politics, and
opposed the Tories. At this time, his
boy Thomas was six years old, and he
grew, must have witnessed the broad
sheets of the surveys made by his father
spread out on the great table in the
family room. One of Peter Jefferson's
great maxims was, never to ask another
to do for you what you can do for your-
self, and this maxim was the star of
Thomas Jefferson's life, and ought to be
the element of every American inspira-
tion.

It was in this happy home that Thom-
as Jefferson lived his boyhood, with his
father, mother, two older sisters, four
younger sisters, and a little brother.
The family were reared and baptized in
the Church of England, and his elder
sister, Jane, excelled in singing a few
old Psalm tunes, to which was added, as
the years went on, his favorite violin.
The early education of Thomas Jef-
ferson was very thorough for that time.
He went to school five years and learned
English. At nine, he began Latin,
Greek and French. Notwithstanding
his father's great strength, he died
early, in 1757, when he was but 50 years
old. Thomas was then fourteen years
of age, and was his own master. "With-
out," to use his own words, "a relative
or friend qualified to guide me."

Shortly after, he became the intimate
friend of Patrick Henry, and entered
the college at Williamsburg, which was
from 1760 the chief residence of Thomas
Jefferson for seven years, and the most
important of his young life. Here his
opinions were formed; here he met
many of the distinguished men with
whom he was afterwards associated.
Among these were George Wythe, Fran-
cis Fauquier, and Professor Sewall. The
wisdest and jolliest of all was his jovial
acquaintance, merry Patrick Henry.

It will be seen that Jefferson began
life as the son of a Virginia gentleman,
and as we follow his career, we gather
that like others, he had his own love
passages, but he was not married until
1772, and then he married a widow, just
as Washington and Madison did. His
wife was the daughter of John Wayles,
a great lawyer, and her name was Mar-
tha Skelton, childless and beautiful and fond
of music and twenty-two years old when
she became Mrs. Jefferson.

Such is the simple skeleton of the
early years of Thomas Jefferson, the
founder of the Democratic party of the
United States, President for eight years,
and for sixteen years afterwards the real
master of the two other administrations
of Madison and Monroe, the author of
the Declaration of Independence, under
whose administration the great empire
of Louisiana was purchased from Napo-
leon in 1804, the author of the ordi-
nance removing slavery from the North-
west Territory, the successful enemy of
the alien and sedition laws, the founder
of the University of Virginia, the friend
and champion of universal education,
and today the freshest and most articu-
late influence and memory in the politi-
cal literature of the United States.

BETTER BUILD A RAILROAD.

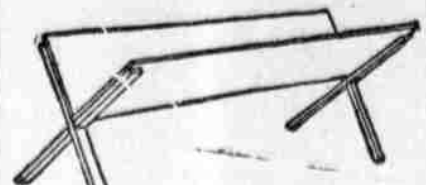
The tickle-me-and-I-will-tickle-you
method of legislation is manifested in
various appropriation bills to improve
our inland highways. While such meas-
ures are ostensibly in the interest of pro-
ducers, they will not bear the test of the
most careful scrutiny. Millions are ask-

ed to make the Mississippi navigable for
larger vessels, so that cereals may be
carried to the gulf at one-third the pre-
sent rate. The money that has already
been spent on this channel, would have
built a double-track railroad from St.
Louis to New Orleans, and yet further
expenditures, aggregating \$300,000,000,
are contemplated. The advocates of
coast defenses and more warships may
be relied upon to support these schemes
upon a reciprocity basis. If the cereal
growers are to be the real beneficiaries
of this large expenditure, they should
ask the Government to build a free rail-
road to the southern seaboard. Such an
outlay would be less in the end.

CHEAP FODDER CUTTER.

The Device of an Ohio Farmer Which Ex-
pedited Labor and Saved Money.

Farmers, as a rule, must economize.
Hence every device that means a saving
of money is welcome. This time the
device is that of an ingenious Ohio man,
and it takes the form of a fodder cutter.
After giving the assurance that his fod-



ECONOMICAL FODDER CUTTER.

der cutter answers every purpose for
which it was designed he furnished the
following illustrated description in a
communication to the Ohio Farmer:

The sketch, which explains itself,
shows the cutting box I made to cut
corn fodder, etc. Four pieces of saw-
ing 2 by 2 and 28 inches long make
the frame or ends. Two boards 14 inches
wide and 4 feet long, placed as shown,
make the box. This makes a box a little
higher than an ordinary man's knee.
Place a bundle of fodder in the box, put
your left knee on it, and with a Light-
ning hay knife shear off the ends
sticking over the box. Push the bundle
along and repeat. Cut up to the band,
then turn the bundle around end for
end, and go ahead again.

For horses I cut 3 or 4 inches long
and think it short enough. With a box
like this I cut fodder for six horses and
four cows last winter, feeding a bushel
apiece at a feed. It took me about five
minutes to cut enough for one feed.

Grow Legumes.

"The increased attention paid to corn
fodder warrants the belief that the prac-
tice of relying on it more largely as a
coarse forage is growing and will con-
tinue to grow wherever corn is culti-
vated. The Iowa Homestead claims that
along with it in the west and northwest
leguminous forage is urgently needed."
In a large part of the section referred
to, with the return of normal seasons,
renewed confidence will be felt in red
clover and mammoth clover. On the southern
side of the belt as far up as northern
Missouri it is worth while to try cow-
peas. We have a number of reports from
Missouri of experimental plantings of
the Whippoorwill peas last season with
very gratifying results, and we look to
see more attention paid to them as the
years go by. West of the Missouri, and
in many scattered localities east of that
river, alfalfa is prospering well. It has
the advantage of being a perennial of
very superior feeding value, and a great
enricher of the soil in the important ele-
ment of nitrogen. In scattered locali-
ties, on certain soils, as far east as Ohio,
it is reported as doing fairly well. In
the north the Canadian field pea is
gradually growing in favor, and with
suitable soil and culture produces large
crops of forage.

Treatment of Hedges.

What to do with hedges now growing
on many prairie farms is a problem.
Where allowed to grow freely without
severe trimming they are undoubtedly
a nuisance, making unsatisfactory fences
and greatly reducing crops in their vic-
inity by robbing them of soil moisture.
Many advise digging out and replacing
by some of the cheap, durable wire
fences now on the market. The Orange
Judd Farmer says: In most cases it
seems that the wisest policy would be to
keep those that are now good fences
closely trimmed, never allowing the
new shoots to grow more than one season.
Two cuttings, during late winter and
again in summer, are even more to be
desired. Where the hedge forms a poor
fence cut close to the ground and let
the sprouts which come from the roots
grow two years. From these a good
fence can usually be made by judicious
layering.

Potatoes Under Straw.

Farmers on the river bottoms near St.
Louis have reported successful results
with growing potatoes under a mulch.
Last year farmers in various parts of
the country tried this plan, generally
with success. The failures with this
system, as reported by Rural New York,
are, usually due "to the use of too
thick a covering of straw or manure or
planting on land that is not properly
drained. Cultivation may be dispensed
with if a suitable mulch is used. The
amount of hand weeding required will
of course depend on the condition of the
ground previous to planting the potato
crop. This method cannot be recom-
mended for all sections of the country
without reserve, but a fair trial of it
wherever straw or other mulching ma-
terial is cheap is a legitimate part of
farm enterprise."

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
"DR."
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free
from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

CHRISTIAN WOMEN.

WORK BEING DONE BY THE CANTON W. C. T. U.

History of How the First Visits to the
Jail, Infirmary and Workhouse
Were Made Many Years Ago—
The Work Accomplished.

The following is a report of the presi-
dent of the W. C. T. U., on the work in
the jail, county infirmary and work-
house:

The work began at the jail in 1883.
We called on Mr. Lee, who was sheriff at
that time, and he referred us to the com-
missioners, who referred us to Mr. Lee
again, who gave us permission to hold
services in the jail once a week, and on
Wednesday of each week, religious ser-
vices have been held there from that time
to the present date, and the steady sow-
ing of good seed has brought forth an
abundant harvest in the conversion of
souls who have not even heard of the
Savior in years, except in a blasphemous
way. Letters have come from the peni-
tentiary telling of the good done in the
Stark county jail.

Papers, tracts, Bibles and testaments
have been given to the inmates; and one
day in the year the jail is visited by the
W. C. T. U. ladies, and flowers are
given to the prisoners, to which are at-
tached Scripture texts; the flowers are re-
ceived with gratitude, and we are made
to feel that the little we can do, is truly
appreciated by the unfortunate men.

The superintendents of this depart-
ment of the work are Mrs. Highway, Mrs.
Watte and Mrs. Taylor.

The work at the infirmary began in
1884. At that time the wife of the
presiding elder of the M. E. church, Mrs.
Wilson, and myself, called at the in-
firmary and asked Mr. Pontius, the
superintendent, if we could hold services
there, and he replied that he had asked
the ministers of the city to hold services,
but that they seemed to forget it at
times, and that we would be welcome
to come and hold services once a month,
and that arrangement has been complied
with from that time to this. On the
first Sunday of each month the inmates
are invited to attend a religious service;
sometimes it is a prayer meeting, and
sometimes a minister accompanies the
ladies and a sermon is delivered to an ap-
preciative audience; one of the inmates
remarking to me at one time that he
was glad to see that the ladies of the
W. C. T. U. were doing missionary work
at home instead of China. The work is
very much appreciated by the inmates,
and as many of them have seen much
better times, and as this gives them a
taste of the pleasures of the past, and the
ladies are patient in listening to their
reminders of the past and in showing
them that they thoroughly sympa-
thize with them in their sorrows, and
trying to do them good, their efforts are
meeting with the success that must
always follow willing, patient and faith-
ful work for the Master, and He who
has said: "Inasmuch as ye have done it
unto the least of these my brethren, ye
have done it unto me," alone knows the
abundance of the harvest.

On Christmas a treat is given the in-
mates by the W. C. T. U., in the form of
fruit and candy, and any little thing that
is especially needed by anyone here.

On Flower Mission day, each of the
inmates receives a bouquet, tastefully ar-
ranged, and the day is one that is antici-
pated with joy by all. The bouquets are
given those who are able to be out, while
they are at the dining table, and those
for the sick and insane are taken to their
rooms. The superintendents of this
work are Mrs. Ritterspangh and Miss
Emma Banhof.

The work of the W. C. T. U. at the
workhouse has been continued without
intermission since June, 1894. When the
work-house was finished, I called and
found they had a fine chapel, and on in-
quiry I found that they had no chaplain,
so I asked Mr. Pontius if we could hold
religious services there, and he referred me
to the commissioners or board of di-
rectors who gave me the permission to
have services there every Sunday; since
which time we have had services each
Sabbath. We frequently ask one of the
ministers of the different churches to
conduct the services, and as there are so
many of them, none of them have been
called on more than twice, and the greater
number of them but once; the new-com-
ers have never been called on for that
work; the ones who have complied with
our request for help have seemed to do so
cheerfully.

The first service was held on the 10th
day of June, A. D. 1894, and on Flower
Mission day the ladies made and took out
of the sixty-two bouquets, with Scripture
verses attached and numbered, and the
inmates were requested to bring the
texts with them to the chapel, and when
I called for the number, the one possess-
ing the number arose and read his text.
I also called on some of the congregation
to recite verses, and the meeting was a
very interesting one.

Mr. Best gives them the Sunday-school
lesson every Saturday evening, and I am
sure it is doing much good. I asked
the guard what the prisoners thought of
the services and he said that they enjoyed
every part very much, especially the sing-
ing, and that they talked about it all
the week.

The attendance, and the attention
given during the services has been
spoken of as remarkable, and we take
heart and try to sow the gospel seed,
knowing that God will take care of the
harvest.

I made the following report to the
board of directors of the work-house on
the 24th day of April A. D. 1896:

The first service was delivered at the
work-house on the 10th day of June, A.
D. 1894 and the expenditures and receipts
are as follows:

Gospel hymns, \$38.50; slips and book
marks, \$1.25; repairing the organ,
\$2.50. Total, \$42.25. Received at collec-

A JOLLY PLACE!

The season is open now, and we are in our usual position to lead op-
position a merry clip. We have the best assortment of Spring Clothing
we ever had the pleasure of showing, and our prices are so low, we feel
safe in asserting they cannot be equalled in Canton.

"We Lead the Followers."

"Never Follow Any Leaders."

Our line of Spring Clothing embraces every known style and make.
You cannot fail to be impressed with our work when looking through our
stock.

Handsome Worsted in Sacks, Cutaways and Frocks.	Beautiful Colored Clays in 3 and 4 Button Sacks.	Tony Effects in Fancy Cassimers, So Low in Price as to Make You Laugh.	The Best Business Suits in Town, \$4.98.
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There is always fun in our store when customers buy. It is a jolly
joke to everyone to find how easy it is to save money by buying at the
right place. No tricks played here. If goods don't suit, we GIVE YOU
THE MONEY BACK. We cannot tell all the good news, but we carry

Mackintoshes,
Umbrellas,
Trunks,
Sweaters,
Underwear,
Gloves,
Telescopes, Night Robes,
Night Shirts, Trunks,
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THE EVER POPULAR

Philadelphia Clothing House

LOWENSTEIN BROTHERS,

18 & 20 East Tuscarawas St.,

THE CHEAPEST STORE IN TOWN

Assignee's Sale of Real Estate.

H. W. Hossler, Assignee of
Jacob E. Mishler, Plaintiff,
vs.
Jacob E. Mishler et al.,
Defendants.

ORDER OF SALE.

In pursuance of the order of the Probate Court
of Stark county, Ohio, I will offer for sale, at pub-
lic auction, on

Saturday, May 9th, 1896,

at one o'clock p. m., upon the premises, the follow-
ing described real estate, situated in the county of
Stark and State of Ohio, to-wit:

Part of the section four and south
east quarters of section number thirteen
(13) township number ten (Canton) and
range number eight (8) and described as fol-
lows: Beginning at a stone in the north
west corner of said north east
quarter, thence south three degrees
and fifty-two minutes west, with the
west line of said north east quarter a
distance of thirteen chains and seventeen links
to the true place of beginning, and the north
west corner of the tract herein described;
thence continuing said course south three
degrees and fifty-two minutes west and
along said west line of said north east quar-
ter a distance of six chains and seventy-six
links to a stone at the north west corner of
the school lot, thence south eighty-six de-
grees and eight minutes east, along the
north line of said school lot two chains
and thirty links to a stone at the north
west corner of said school lot, thence south
thirty-two degrees and eight minutes east,
along the west line of said north east quar-
ter a distance of six chains and seventeen links
to the true place of beginning, and the north
west corner of the tract herein described;
thence south three degrees and fifty-two
minutes west, with the east line of said
school lot, three chains and seventy-five
links; thence north eighty-six degrees and
eight minutes west, along the south line of
said school lot, two chains and thirty links
to a stone at the south east corner of said